

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

ANIL J. BRAHMBHATT AND USHA A. BRAHMBHATT,

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No. 17-cv-01541

V.

OCWEN SERVICING INC., AND DEUTSCHE  
BANK NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY AS  
TRUSTEE FOR HARBORVIEW MORTGAGE  
LOAN TRUST 2007-2

Defendants.

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN FURTHER SUPPORT  
OF MOTION TO TRANSFER VENUE PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a)**

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Defendants Ocwen Loan Servicing LLC improperly named as “Ocwen Loan Servicing, Inc.” (“Ocwen”) and Deutsche Bank National Trust Company, as Trustee for Harborview Mortgage Loan Trust 2007-2 (“DBNTC as Trustee”) and (collectively herein “Defendants”) hereby submit this Memorandum of Law in further support of its Motion to Transfer this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a).

## **I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

Shortly after this action was commenced, Defendants sought the dismissal of this action or alternatively the transfer of this action to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. First, as set forth in Defendant’s Letter to the Court dated March 23, 2017, this action must be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) because Plaintiffs’ claims are barred by the applicable statutes of limitations, the Rooker-Feldman doctrine, and the doctrines of *res judicata* and *collateral estoppel*; Plaintiffs lack standing; and Plaintiffs are unable to state a claim. Alternatively, if this action is not dismissed, it should be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania because this is where the complained of actions occurred and is the more appropriate forum. For reasons unknown, Plaintiffs are opposing the venue transfer despite the fact that they reside in Philadelphia, PA and this is the location of the operative facts. In particular, within the Complaint, Plaintiffs seek to void a prior foreclosure sale of the Property, quiet title to the Property, and seek additional damages from Defendants for fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract, wrongful death and for alleged violations of several federal statutes regarding the servicing and assignment of this Mortgage. Each of these causes of action have a nexus to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, since that is where each occurred. Thus, this case should be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

## II. ARGUMENT<sup>1</sup>

### A. Legal Standard

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), “for the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought.” The section is intended to “prevent waste of time, energy and money and to protect litigants, witnesses and [the] public against unnecessary inconvenience and expenses.” *MasterCard Int’l Inc. v. Lexcel Solutions, Inc.*, No. 03 Civ.7157, 2004 WL 1368299, \*5 (S.D.N.Y. 2004).

“District courts have broad discretion in making determinations of convenience under Section 1404(a) and notions of convenience and fairness are considered on a case-by-case basis.” *D.H. Blair & Co., Inc. v. Gottdiener*, 462 F.3d 95, 106 (2d Cir. 2006); *Myers v. Doe*, No. 9:04-CV-0270, 2006 WL 3392692, \*2 (N.D.N.Y. 2006).

“When considering a motion to transfer venue, courts often weigh the following factors in exercising discretion: (1) the plaintiff’s choice of forum; (2) the convenience of witnesses; (3) the location of relevant documents and relative ease of access to sources of proof; (4) the convenience of the parties; (5) the locus of operative facts; (6) the availability of process to compel the attendance of unwilling witnesses; and (7) the relative means of the parties.” *Andrews v. A.C. Roman & Assocs., Inc.*, 914 F. Supp. 2d 230, 237 (N.D.N.Y. 2012). Courts will also examine (i) whether the action could have been brought in the proposed forum; and (ii) whether the transfer would “promote the convenience of parties and witnesses and would be in the interests of justice.” *Coker v. Bank of Am.*, 984 F. Supp. 2d 757, 764 (S.D.N.Y. 1997).

While Defendants sought the dismissal of this action in its March 23, 2017 Letter, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause directing Plaintiffs to Show Cause “why this matter should not be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.” See Court’s April 11, 2017 Order to Show Cause. Accordingly, pursuant under Rule 12(b)(6) is completely appropriate, this Reply will also only address why the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is the proper venue given the Court’s Order to Show Cause.

“There is no strict formula for the application of these factors, and no single factor is determinative.” *Farrior v. George Weston Bakeries Distribution, Inc.*, No. 08–CV–2705, 2009 WL 113774, \*3 (E.D.N.Y. 2009). Rather, “[a] balance of these factors will identify the more appropriate forum.” *Employers Ins. of Wausau v. Fox Ent. Group, Inc.*, 522 F.3d 271, 275 (2d Cir. 2008). The goal of Section 1404(a) “is to prevent waste of time, energy and money” and “to protect litigants, witnesses and the public against unnecessary inconvenience and expense.” *Van Dusen v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 616, 84 S.Ct. 805, 11 L.Ed.2d 945 (1964). In considering whether transfer would promote convenience and justice, district courts have “broad discretion.” *See Gottdiener*, 462 F.3d at 106.

“Although a plaintiff’s choice of forum is usually accorded greater importance than the other factors, this element diminishes when the facts of the case reveal few meaningful connections to the plaintiff’s chosen forum.” *Ramos de Almeida v. Powell*, No. 01 CV 11630, 2002 WL 31834457, \*4 (S.D.N.Y. 2002); *see Farrior*, 2009 WL 113774, \*3 (“[T]he weight given to this factor is diminished where the operative facts have little or no connection with the forum chosen by the plaintiff ....”). In fact, when a plaintiff chooses a forum where he does not reside, the weight given to plaintiff’s choice of forum is even further diminished. *De Jesus v. Nat’l R.R. Passenger Corp.*, 725 F. Supp. 207, 208 (S.D.N.Y. 1989).

**B. The Court Should Transfer This Case to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.**

Although this case “could have been brought” in the current forum, it more logically and conveniently should have been commenced in the proposed forum – the Eastern District of Pennsylvania – where the Plaintiffs both reside. The only basis for this action to have potentially been commenced in this forum is that the Defendants could be deemed to transact business in this forum, but Defendants also both transact business in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

So while the forum originally selected by the Plaintiffs is a factor which is given great importance, the “weight given to this factor [should be] diminished [because] the operative facts have little or no connection with the forum chosen by the plaintiff.” *Farrior*, 2009 WL 113774, at \*3. This factor should also be given less weight because the Plaintiffs do not even live in this forum, but rather both reside in the proposed forum. *De Jesus*, 725 F.Supp. at 208. “The facts of the case reveal few meaningful connections to the [instant] forum.” *Powell*, 2002 WL 31834457 at \*4.

Plaintiffs’ causes of action involve the following claims: (1) that DBNTC as Trustee was not the proper assignee of the Note and Mortgage at the time of the foreclosure action and therefore lacked standing to foreclose; and (2) that Defendants improperly failed to notify the Plaintiffs when it became the holder of the Note and assignee of the Mortgage. Plaintiffs claim that they are entitled to an Order voiding the foreclosure sale and quieting title. Plaintiffs also have claims stemming from an alleged fire at the Property which resulted in physical injury to Plaintiffs’ family members. It is not alleged in any way that the fire was as a result of any of Defendants’ conduct, however Plaintiffs are seeking damages against Defendants for the fire. Based on the below analysis of the factors relevant when deciding whether a transfer under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) is appropriate, this Court should permit the transfer of this action to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

**(1) *The Convenience of Witnesses***

The witnesses that would be called by both sides would primarily reside in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. As to Plaintiffs’ cause of action for damages as a result of the alleged fire at the Property, Plaintiffs’ family members would be necessary witnesses. Based on Plaintiffs’ Complaint, and Plaintiffs’ Opposition, they still reside with their family members in



Philadelphia, PA and thus those witnesses would reside in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Additionally, fire department officials and inspectors that handled the fire would also be located in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Moreover, third-parties that witnessed the fire and the circumstances giving rise to the fire would be located in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. With respect to Plaintiffs' claim seeking to void the foreclosure sale, individuals that witnessed the handling of the foreclosure sale would be necessary witnesses and they too would be located in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, where the sale took place. These witnesses would be necessary to attest to the claims made in Plaintiffs' Complaint, and thus based on the convenience of these witnesses, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is the appropriate forum.

## (2) *The Location of Relevant Documents*

The relevant documents necessary to defend against the claims within Plaintiffs' Complaint include the entirety of the pleadings in the underlying foreclosure action; specifically the Complaint, Answer, Motions filed by both parties, the Judgment granting foreclosure, and the resulting Order permitting the sale of the Property. Additionally, the fire department's records from the fire that allegedly occurred at the Property, together with any additional inspectors' reports would also be necessary to defend against Plaintiffs' claims stemming from this alleged fire. Each of these documents would be located in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and not the Eastern District of New York.

Plaintiffs argue that Defendants could simply use certified copies of each of these documents. However, if that were the relevant standard, then “location of relevant documents” would not be a factor considered on a motion to transfer venue. This argument must be rejected because “the location of relevant documents and relative ease of access to sources of proof” is a factor considered when determining if an action can be transferred and a parties ability to obtain

certified copies of documents does not diminish this factor. *Andrews*, 914 F. Supp. 2d at 237. Further, this is just one of several factors considered and “no single factor is determinative.” *Farrior*, at \*3. Rather, “[a] balance of these factors will identify the more appropriate forum.” *Employers Ins. of Wausau*, 522 F.3d at 275. The documents which Defendants would use in its defense are located in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and thus, forum should be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

### **(3) *The Convenience of the Parties***

Venue is appropriately transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in order to be more convenient for the Plaintiffs who reside there. It has been held that “[w]here transfer would merely shift the inconvenience from one party to the other,’ the Court should leave plaintiff’s choice of venue undisturbed.” *See Wagner v. N.Y. Marriott Marquis*, 502 F. Supp. 2d 312, 316 (N.D.N.Y. 2007)(quoting *Wilshire Credit Corp. v. Barrett Capital Mgmt. Corp.*, 976 F. Supp. 174, 182 (W.D.N.Y. 1997)). In the instant case, transfer of the case would not shift the inconvenience to either party. In fact, transfer would actually make it more convenient for the Plaintiffs who reside in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Plaintiffs fail to address their own inconvenience, and the inconvenience of their family member witnesses, which would be caused if they were forced to litigate this action in the instant Court. Defendants would also not be more inconvenienced by this transfer because Defendants conduct business in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Therefore, this Court should transfer this action to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

### **(4) *The Locus of Operative Facts***

There is no evidence that any of the relevant events to this action occurred in this District. It should be undisputed that the entirety of Plaintiffs’ claims all stem from facts which occurred

in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The Loan was entered into by the Plaintiffs in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. *See* copies of the Note and Mortgage attached hereto as Exhibits A and B. The Plaintiffs defaulted under the Loan while residing in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. *See* a copy of the foreclosure docket of Plaintiffs' property attached hereto as Exhibit C. The foreclosure action and resulting sale occurred in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. *See* Exhibit C. Lastly, the fire giving rise to Plaintiffs' alleged damages, occurred at the Property in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. *See* Plaintiffs' Complaint attached hereto as Exhibit D. Therefore, the locus of the operative facts is most certainly in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and venue is appropriately transferred.

#### ***(5) The Relative Means of the Parties***

As the Plaintiffs in this action are *pro se* and have recently lost their home to a foreclosure sale, this Court should consider the relative means of the parties when deciding whether to transfer venue. "Where a disparity exists between the means of the parties, such as in the case of an individual suing a large corporation, the court may consider the relative means of the parties in determining where a case should proceed." *800-Flowers, Inc. v. Intercontinental Florist, Inc.*, 860 F. Supp. 128, 135 (S.D.N.Y. 1994). Here, Defendants are both national corporations represented by counsel. Defendants conduct business throughout the entire country. Plaintiffs are *pro se* litigants that reside in Philadelphia, PA. The instant Court is almost 100 miles from the Plaintiffs' residence. While it was the Plaintiffs who chose this venue, it would be much more convenient and less costly to the Plaintiffs if this action were venued in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Thus, this Court should transfer venue.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

After considering the totality of the factors discussed above, should this Court refrain from dismissing this action with prejudice pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), a transfer of this case to the

Eastern District of Pennsylvania is warranted. This case simply has no connection to this forum, other than the fact that DBNTC as Trustee could be deemed to transact business in this forum. This is an insufficient basis for this action to remain venued in this Court. Accordingly, Defendants respectfully requests that the Court grant its motion and transfer this action to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a).

Dated: August 28, 2017  
New York, NY

STRADLEY RONON STEVENS & YOUNG, LLP  
A Pennsylvania Limited Liability Company

By: 

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# EXHIBIT A

**(First Five Years - Stated Rate, Reduced Initial Payments; 12MTA)**

<u>October 12, 2006</u>	<u>Warminster</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>
[Date]	[City]	[State]
<u>604 Avon Street, Philadelphia, PA 19116</u>		
[Property Address]		

I understand that the Lender may transfer this Note. The Lender or anyone who takes this Note by transfer and who is entitled to receive payments under this Note is called the "Note Holder."

The interest rate required by this Section 2 and Section 4 of this Note is the rate I will pay both before and after any default described in Section 7(B) of this Note.

I will make my monthly payments at PO Box 660029, Dallas, TX 75266-0029 or at a different place if required by the Note Holder.

Subject to section 4(F), during the Initial Period, my monthly payment will be in the amount of U.S. \$ 533.20. This minimum monthly payment is not based on the Initial Stated Interest Rate and will not fully pay the

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interest that accrues each month during the Initial Period. Effective upon the first Payment Change Date, my monthly payment will be calculated as provided in section 4(G) or section 4(H) of this Note, as applicable.

**(C) Monthly Payment Changes**

After the Initial Period, changes in my monthly payment will reflect changes in the unpaid Principal of my loan and in the interest rate that I must pay. The Note Holder will determine my new interest rate and the changed amount of my monthly payment as provided in section 4(G) or section 4(H) of this Note, as applicable.

**4. INTEREST RATE AND MONTHLY PAYMENT CHANGES**

**(A) Change Dates**

The interest rate I will pay may change on November 1st, 2011, and on that day every month thereafter. Each date on which my interest rate could change is called a "Change Date."

**(B) The Index**

Beginning with the first Change Date, my interest rate will be based on an Index. The "Index" is the Twelve-Month Average, determined as set forth below, of the annual yields on actively traded United States Treasury Securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one year as published by the Federal Reserve Board in the Federal Reserve Board Statistical Release entitled "Selected Interest Rates (H. 15)" (the "Monthly Yields"). The Twelve-Month Average is determined by adding together the Monthly Yields for the most recently available twelve months and dividing by 12. The most recent Index figure available 15 days before the first Change Date and each Change Date thereafter is called the "Current Index."

If the Index is no longer available, the Note Holder will choose a new index which is based upon comparable information. The Note Holder will give me notice of this choice.

**(C) Calculation of and Effective Date of Rate Changes**

After the Initial Period, my new interest rate will be calculated by adding Three and One Quarter percentage points (3.250 %) to the Current Index. The Note Holder will then round the result of this addition to the nearest one-thousandth of one percentage point (0.001%). Subject to the limits stated in Section 4(D) below, my new interest rate will become effective on each Change Date. I will pay the amount of my new monthly payment beginning on the first monthly payment due date after the first Change Date until the amount of my monthly payment changes again as provided in this Note. The date on which my payment changes is called a "Payment Change Date."

**(D) Limits on Interest Rate Changes**

The interest rate I am required to pay upon the first Change Date and each Change Date thereafter will not be less than the Margin. My interest rate under this Note will never be greater than 12.950 %.

**(E) Initial Monthly Payment Amounts; Possibility of Negative Amortization**

During the Initial Period, my minimum required monthly payment will be less than the amount of interest that accrues on the Principal balance of the loan at the Initial Stated Rate. During the Initial Period, for each month that my monthly payment is less than the amount of interest that accrues on the Principal balance of the loan at the Initial Stated Rate, the Note Holder will subtract the amount of the monthly payment from the amount of the interest that accrues on the Principal balance of the loan for that month and add the difference to the Principal balance of my loan and interest will accrue on the on the amount of this difference at the Initial Stated Rate.

**(F) Limit on My Unpaid Principal Balance; Increased Monthly Payment**

During the Initial Period, the unpaid Principal balance of the loan can never exceed a maximum amount equal to 120.000 % of the Principal amount originally borrowed. In the event the unpaid Principal would otherwise exceed that 120.000 % limitation, the Note Holder will determine the amount of the monthly payments based on the amount sufficient to repay the interest that accrues on the Principal balance of the loan (including previously accrued, unpaid and capitalized interest) at the Initial Stated Interest Rate. This amount will be my new minimum monthly payment until the first Payment Change Date.

**(G) Calculation of Payment Changes and Payment Amounts after Initial Period until Month 121**

After the Initial Period, changes in my monthly payment will reflect changes in the unpaid Principal of my loan and the interest rate that I must pay. My monthly payment may change on the first Payment Change Date, and on the first day of every month thereafter.

Except as provided in section 4(H) of this Note, beginning on the first Payment Change Date and the first day of each month thereafter my monthly payment will be based on the amount sufficient to repay the interest that accrues on the Principal balance of the loan at the interest rate that will become effective on the immediately prior Change Date. Except as provided in section 4(H) of this Note, I will make monthly payments in the amounts as calculated in this section 4(G) until the next Payment Change Date.

**(H) Calculation of Payment Changes and Payment Amounts from Month 121 until Maturity Date**

Beginning on December 1st, 2016, and each month thereafter until the Maturity Date of the loan, the Note Holder will determine the amount of the monthly payment that would be sufficient to repay the projected Principal balance of the loan in full on the Maturity Date at the interest rate that becomes effective on each Change Date. Until the Maturity Date, I will make

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monthly payments in the amounts as calculated in this section 4(H) until the next Payment Change Date.

(I) **Notice of Changes**

The Note Holder will deliver or mail to me a notice of any changes in my interest rate and the amount of my monthly payment before the effective date of any change. The notice will include information required by law to be given to me and also the title and telephone number of a person who will answer any question I may have regarding the notice.

5. **BORROWER'S RIGHT TO PREPAY**

I have the right to make payments of Principal at any time before they are due. A payment of Principal only is known as a "Prepayment." When I make a Prepayment, I will tell the Note Holder in writing that I am doing so. I may not designate a payment as a Prepayment if I have not made all the monthly payments due under the Note.

I may make a full Prepayment or partial Prepayments without paying a Prepayment charge. The Note Holder will use my Prepayments to reduce the amount of Principal that I owe under this Note. However, the Note Holder may apply my Prepayment to the accrued and unpaid interest on the Prepayment amount, before applying my Prepayment to reduce the Principal amount of the Note. If I make a partial Prepayment, there will be no changes in the due dates of my monthly payment unless the Note Holder agrees in writing to those changes. My partial Prepayment may reduce the amount of my monthly payments after the first Change Date following my partial Prepayment. However, any reduction due to my partial Prepayment may be offset by an interest rate increase.

6. **LOAN CHARGES**

If a law, which applies to this loan and which sets maximum loan charges, is finally interpreted so that the interest or other loan charges collected or to be collected in connection with this loan exceed the permitted limits, then: (a) any such loan charge shall be reduced by the amount necessary to reduce the charge to the permitted limit; and (b) any sums already collected from me which exceeded permitted limits will be refunded to me. The Note Holder may choose to make this refund by reducing the Principal I owe under this Note or by making a direct payment to me. If a refund reduces Principal, the reduction will be treated as a partial Prepayment.

7. **BORROWER'S FAILURE TO PAY AS REQUIRED**

(A) **Late Charges for Overdue Payments**

If the Note Holder has not received the full amount of any monthly payment by the end of 15 calendar days after the date it is due, I will pay a late charge to the Note Holder. The amount of the charge will be 5.000 % of my overdue payment of Principal and interest. I will pay this late charge promptly but only once on each late payment.

(B) **Default**

If I do not pay the full amount of each monthly payment on the date it is due, I will be in default.

(C) **Notice of Default**

If I am in default, the Note Holder may send me a written notice telling me that if I do not pay the overdue amount by a certain date, the Note Holder may require me to pay immediately the full amount of Principal which has not been paid and all the interest that I owe on that amount. That date must be at least 30 days after the date on which the notice is mailed to me or delivered by other means.

(D) **No Waiver By Note Holder**

Even if, at a time when I am in default, the Note Holder does not require me to pay immediately in full as described above, the Note Holder will still have the right to do so if I am in default at a later time.

(E) **Payment of Note Holder's Costs and Expenses**

If the Note Holder has required me to pay immediately in full as described above, the Note Holder will have the right to be paid back by me for all of its costs and expenses in enforcing this Note to the extent not prohibited by applicable law. Those expenses include, for example, reasonable attorneys' fees.

8. **GIVING OF NOTICES**

Unless applicable law requires a different method, any notice that must be given to me under this Note will be given by delivering it or by mailing it by first class mail to me at the Property Address above or at a different address if I give the Note Holder a notice of my different address.

Any notice that must be given to the Note Holder under this Note will be given by delivering it or by mailing it by first class mail to the Note Holder at the address stated in Section 3(A) above or at a different address if I am given a notice of that different address.

9. **OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONS UNDER THIS NOTE**

If more than one person signs this Note, each person is fully and personally obligated to keep all of the promises made in this Note, including the promise to pay the full amount owed. Any person who is a guarantor, surety or endorser of this Note is also obligated to do these things. Any person who takes over these obligations, including the obligations of a guarantor, surety or endorser of this Note, is also obligated to keep all of the promises made in this Note. The Note Holder may enforce its rights under this Note

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against each person individually or against all of us together. This means that any one of us may be required to pay all of the amounts owed under this Note.

#### 10. WAIVERS

I and any other person who has obligations under this Note waive the rights of Presentment and Notice of Dishonor. "Presentment" means the right to require the Note Holder to demand payment of amounts due. "Notice of Dishonor" means the right to require the Note Holder to give notice to other persons that amounts due have not been paid.

#### 11. UNIFORM SECURED NOTE

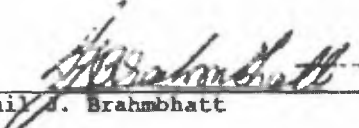
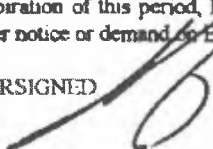
This Note is a uniform instrument with limited variations in some jurisdictions. In addition to the protections given to the Note Holder under this Note, a Mortgage, Deed of Trust, or Security Deed (the "Security Instrument"), dated the same date as this Note, protects the Note Holder from possible losses which might result if I do not keep the promises which I make in this Note. That Security Instrument describes how and under what conditions I may be required to make immediate payment in full of all amounts I owe under this Note. Some of those conditions are described as follows:

If all or any part of the Property or any Interest in the Property is sold or transferred (or if Borrower is not a natural person and a beneficial interest in Borrower is sold or transferred) without Lender's prior written consent, Lender may require immediate payment in full of all sums secured by this Security Instrument. However, Lender shall not exercise this option if Applicable Law prohibits such exercise. Lender also shall not exercise this option if: (a) Borrower causes to be submitted to Lender information required by Lender to evaluate the intended transferee as if a new loan were being made to the transferee, and (b) Lender reasonably determines that Lender's security will not be impaired by the loan assumption and that the risk of a breach of any covenant or agreement in this Security Instrument is acceptable to Lender.

To the extent permitted by Applicable Law, Lender may charge a reasonable fee as a condition to Lender's consent to the loan assumption. Lender may also require the transferee to sign an assumption agreement that is acceptable to Lender and that obligates the transferee to keep all the promises and agreements made in the Note and in this Security Instrument. Borrower will continue to be obligated under the Note and this Security Instrument unless Lender releases Borrower in writing.

If Lender exercises the option to require immediate payment in full, Lender shall give Borrower notice of acceleration. The notice shall provide a period of not less than 30 days from the date the notice is given in accordance with Section 15 within which Borrower must pay all sums secured by this Security Instrument. If Borrower fails to pay these sums prior to the expiration of this period, Lender may invoke any remedies permitted by this Security Instrument without further notice or demand on Borrower.

WITNESS THE HAND(S) AND SEAL(S) OF THE UNDERSIGNED

	(Seal)		(Seal)
Anil D. Brahmhatt	-Borrower		-Borrower
	(Seal)		(Seal)
	-Borrower		-Borrower
	(Seal)		(Seal)
	-Borrower		-Borrower
	(Seal)		(Seal)
	-Borrower		-Borrower

WITHOUT RESERVE  
BY AMERICAN PROPERTY CONDUIT

[Sign Original Only]

CAROL CHANDLER  
ASST. SECRETARY

AJB

Loan #: 0001431106

**ADDENDUM TO NOTE  
(Prepayment)**

THIS ADDENDUM is made this 12th day of October, 2006, and is incorporated into and intended to form a part of the Note dated the same date as this Addendum.

1. The Section in the Note entitled "Borrower's Right to Prepay" is modified to provide that I have the right to make payments of principal at any time before they are due. A prepayment of all of the unpaid principal is known as a "Full Prepayment." A prepayment of only part of the unpaid principal is known as a "Partial Prepayment."

Except as provided below, I may make a Full Prepayment or a Partial Prepayment at any time without paying any penalty. If within the first two ( 2 ) year(s) after the execution of the Note, I make a Full Prepayment or Partial Prepayment(s) of more than twenty percent (20%) of the original principal amount in a twelve month period immediately preceding the date of prepayment, I will pay a prepayment charge in an amount equal to the payment of six (6) months' advance interest on the amount prepaid which is in excess of twenty percent (20%) of the original principal amount of the Note in that twelve month period. Interest will be calculated using the rate in effect at the time of prepayment.

If I make a partial prepayment equal to one or more of my monthly payments, the due date of my next scheduled monthly payment may be advanced no more than one month. If I make a partial prepayment in any other amount, I must still make all subsequent monthly payments as scheduled.

2. All other provisions of the Note are unchanged by this Addendum and remain in full force and effect.

**NOTICE TO THE BORROWER**

Do not sign this Note Addendum before you read it. This Note Addendum provides for the payment of a penalty if you wish to repay the loan prior to the date provided for repayment in the Note.

By signing below, Borrower accepts and agrees to the terms and covenants contained in this Note Addendum.

  
Anil J. Brahmbhatt

## EXHIBIT B

eRecorded in Philadelphia, PA	Doc Id: 51559145
10/26/2006 10:20A	Receipt #: 545159
Page: 1 of 22	Rec Fee: \$126.50
Commissioner of Records	Doc Code: M

Prepared By:  
 Andrea Hawthorne  
 955 Chesterbrook Blvd  
 Suite 110  
 Chesterbrook, PA 19087  
 (000) 000-0000  
 Return To:  
 American Brokers Conduit  
 520 Broadhollow Road  
 Melville, NY 11747  
 (516) 949-3900

Parcel Number: 582111200

Premises:

[Specs Above This Line For Recording Data]

## MORTGAGE

20%

MIN 100024200014311068

### DEFINITIONS

Words used in multiple sections of this document are defined below and other words are defined in Sections 3, 11, 13, 18, 20 and 21. Certain rules regarding the usage of words used in this document are also provided in Section 16.

(A) "Security Instrument" means this document, which is dated October 12, 2006 together with all Riders to this document.

(B) "Borrower" is Anil J. Brabbhatt v *ANIL A. BRABHBHATT*

Borrower is the mortgagor under this Security Instrument.

(C) "MERS" is Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. MERS is a separate corporation that is acting solely as a nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns. MERS is the mortgagee under this Security Instrument. MERS is organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, and has an address and telephone number of P.O. Box 2026, Fint MI 48501-2026, tel. (888) 679-MERS.

DOC #: 324241

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PENNSYLVANIA - Single Family - Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT WITH MERS

VAND 6A(PA) (590) Form 3039 1/01

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Initials *UAB*

VMP Mortgage Solutions, Inc. (2007) 1-729

*UAB*



*(1) ASS*

(D) "Lender" is American Brokers Conduit

Lender is a Corporation  
organized and existing under the laws of State of New York  
Lender's address is 538 Broadhollow Road, Melville, NY 11747

(E) "Note" means the promissory note signed by Borrower and dated October 12, 2006  
The Note states that Borrower owes Lender One Hundred Sixty Thousand and No/100

Dollars

(U.S. \$ 160,000.00 ) plus interest. Borrower has promised to pay this debt in regular Periodic Payments and to pay the debt in full not later than November 1, 2036

(F) "Property" means the property that is described below under the heading "Transfer of Rights in the Property."

(G) "Loan" means the debt evidenced by the Note, plus interest, any prepayment charges and late charges due under the Note, and all sums due under this Security Instrument, plus interest.

(H) "Riders" means all Riders to this Security Instrument that are executed by Borrower. The following Riders are to be executed by Borrower [check box as applicable]:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjustable Rate Rider	<input type="checkbox"/> Condominium Rider	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Home Rider
<input type="checkbox"/> Balloon Rider	<input type="checkbox"/> Planned Unit Development Rider	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 Family Rider
<input type="checkbox"/> VA Rider	<input type="checkbox"/> Biweekly Payment Rider	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other(s) [specify] Prepayment Rider

(I) "Applicable Law" means all controlling applicable federal, state and local statutes, regulations, ordinances and administrative rules and orders (that have the effect of law) as well as all applicable final, non-appealable judicial opinions.

(J) "Community Association Dues, Fees, and Assessments" means all dues, fees, assessments and other charges that are imposed on Borrower or the Property by a condominium association, homeowners association or similar organization.

(K) "Electronic Funds Transfer" means any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, draft, or similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, computer, or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account. Such term includes, but is not limited to, point-of-sale transfers, automated teller machine transactions, transfers initiated by telephone, wire transfers, and automated clearinghouse transfers.

(L) "Excess Items" means those items that are described in Section 3.

(M) "Miscellaneous Proceeds" means any compensation, settlement, award of damages, or proceeds paid by any third party (other than insurance proceeds paid under the coverages described in Section 5) for: (i) damage to, or destruction of, the Property; (ii) condemnation or other taking of all or any part of the Property; (iii) conveyance in lieu of condemnation; or (iv) misrepresentations of, or omissions as to, the value and/or condition of the Property.

(N) "Mortgage Insurance" means insurance protecting Lender against the nonpayment of, or default on, the Loan.

(O) "Periodic Payment" means the regularly scheduled amount due for (i) principal and interest under the Note, plus (ii) any amounts under Section 3 of this Security Instrument.

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(P) "RESPA" means the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. Section 2601 et seq.) and its implementing regulation, Regulation X (24 C.F.R. Part 3500), as they might be amended from time to time, or any additional or successor legislation or regulation that governs the same subject matter. As used in this Security Instrument, "RESPA" refers to all requirements and restrictions that are imposed in regard to a "federally related mortgage loan" even if the Loan does not qualify as a "federally related mortgage loan" under RESPA.

(Q) "Successor in Interest of Borrower" means any party that has taken title to the Property, whether or not that party has assumed Borrower's obligations under the Note and/or this Security Instrument.

#### TRANSFER OF RIGHTS IN THE PROPERTY

This Security Instrument secures to Lender: (i) the repayment of the Loan, and all renewals, extensions and modifications of the Note; and (ii) the performance of Borrower's covenants and agreements under this Security Instrument and the Note. For this purpose, Borrower does hereby mortgage, grant and convey to MERS (solely as nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns) and to the successors and assigns of MERS, the following described property located in the County [Type of Recording Jurisdiction] of Philadelphia [Name of Recording Jurisdiction] see attached

which currently has the address of 604 Avon Street

Philadelphia  
("Property Address"):

[City], Pennsylvania 19116

[Street]  
[Zip Code]

TOGETHER WITH all the improvements now or hereafter erected on the property, and all easements, appurtenances, and fixtures now or hereafter a part of the property. All replacements and additions shall also be covered by this Security Instrument. All of the foregoing is referred to in this Security Instrument as the "Property." Borrower understands and agrees that MERS holds only legal title to the interests granted by Borrower in this Security Instrument, but, if necessary to comply with law or custom, MERS (as nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns) has the right to exercise any or all of those interests, including, but not limited to, the right to foreclose and sell the Property, and to take any action required of Lender including, but not limited to, releasing and canceling this Security Instrument.

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**BORROWER COVENANTS** that Borrower is lawfully seized of the estate hereby conveyed and has the right to mortgage, grant and convey the Property and that the Property is unencumbered, except for encumbrances of record. Borrower warrants and will defend generally the title to the Property against all claims and demands, subject to any encumbrances of record.

THIS SECURITY INSTRUMENT combines uniform covenants for national use and non-uniform covenants with limited variations by jurisdiction to constitute a uniform security instrument covering real property.

**UNIFORM COVENANTS.** Borrower and Lender covenant and agree as follows:

**1. Payment of Principal, Interest, Escrow Items, Prepayment Charges, and Late Charges.** Borrower shall pay when due the principal of, and interest on, the debt evidenced by the Note and any prepayment charges and late charges due under the Note. Borrower shall also pay funds for Escrow Items pursuant to Section 3. Payments due under the Note and this Security Instrument shall be made in U.S. currency. However, if any check or other instrument received by Lender as payment under the Note or this Security Instrument is returned to Lender unpaid, Lender may require that any or all subsequent payments due under the Note and this Security Instrument be made in one or more of the following forms, as selected by Lender: (a) cash; (b) money order; (c) certified check, bank check, treasurer's check or cashier's check, provided any such check is drawn upon an institution whose deposits are insured by a federal agency, instrumentality, or entity; or (d) Electronic Funds Transfer.

Payments are deemed received by Lender when received at the location designated in the Note or at such other location as may be designated by Lender in accordance with the notice provisions in Section 15. Lender may return any payment or partial payment if the payment or partial payments are insufficient to bring the Loan current. Lender may accept any payment or partial payment insufficient to bring the Loan current, without waiver of any rights hereunder or prejudice to its rights to refuse such payment or partial payments in the future, but Lender is not obligated to apply such payments at the time such payments are accepted. If each Periodic Payment is applied as of its scheduled due date, then Lender need not pay interest on unapplied funds. Lender may hold such unapplied funds until Borrower makes payment to bring the Loan current. If Borrower does not do so within a reasonable period of time, Lender shall either apply such funds or return them to Borrower. If not applied earlier, such funds will be applied to the outstanding principal balance under the Note immediately prior to foreclosure. No offset or claim which Borrower might have now or in the future against Lender shall relieve Borrower from making payments due under the Note and this Security Instrument or performing the covenants and agreements secured by this Security Instrument.

**2. Application of Payments or Proceeds.** Except as otherwise described in this Section 2, all payments accepted and applied by Lender shall be applied in the following order of priority: (a) interest due under the Note; (b) principal due under the Note; (c) amounts due under Section 3. Such payments shall be applied to each Periodic Payment in the order in which it becomes due. Any remaining amounts shall be applied first to late charges, second to any other amounts due under this Security Instrument, and then to reduce the principal balance of the Note.

If Lender receives a payment from Borrower for a delinquent Periodic Payment which includes a sufficient amount to pay any late charge due, the payment may be applied to the delinquent payment and the late charge. If more than one Periodic Payment is outstanding, Lender may apply any payment received from Borrower to the repayment of the Periodic Payments if, and to the extent that, each payment can be paid in



full. To the extent that any excess exists after the payment is applied to the full payment of one or more Periodic Payments, such excess may be applied to any late charges due. Voluntary prepayments shall be applied first to any prepayment charges and then as described in the Note.

Any application of payments, insurance proceeds, or Miscellaneous Proceeds to principal due under the Note shall not extend or postpone the due date, or change the amount, of the Periodic Payments.

3. **Funds for Escrow Items.** Borrower shall pay to Lender on the day Periodic Payments are due under the Note, until the Note is paid in full, a sum (the "Funds") to provide for payment of amounts due for: (a) taxes and assessments and other items which can attain priority over this Security Instrument as a lien or encumbrance on the Property; (b) leasehold payments or ground rents on the Property, if any; (c) premiums for any and all insurance required by Lender under Section 5; and (d) Mortgage Insurance premiums, if any, or any sums payable by Borrower to Lender in lieu of the payment of Mortgage Insurance premiums in accordance with the provisions of Section 10. These items are called "Escrow Items." At origination or at any time during the term of the Loan, Lender may require that Community Association Dues, Fees, and Assessments, if any, be covered by Borrower, and such dues, fees and assessments shall be an Escrow Item. Borrower shall promptly furnish to Lender all notices of amounts to be paid under this Section. Borrower shall pay Lender the Funds for Escrow Items unless Lender waives Borrower's obligation to pay the Funds for any or all Escrow Items. Lender may waive Borrower's obligation to pay to Lender Funds for any or all Escrow Items at any time. Any such waiver may only be in writing. In the event of such waiver, Borrower shall pay directly, when and where payable, the amounts due for any Escrow Items for which payment of Funds has been waived by Lender and, if Lender requires, shall furnish to Lender receipts evidencing such payment within such time period as Lender may require. Borrower's obligation to make such payments and to provide receipts shall for all purposes be deemed to be a covenant and agreement contained in this Security Instrument, as the phrase "covenant and agreement" is used in Section 9. If Borrower is obligated to pay Escrow Items directly, pursuant to a waiver, and Borrower fails to pay the amount due for an Escrow Item, Lender may exercise its rights under Section 9 and pay such amount and Borrower shall then be obligated under Section 9 to repay to Lender any such amount. Lender may revoke the waiver as to any or all Escrow Items at any time by a notice given in accordance with Section 15 and, upon such revocation, Borrower shall pay to Lender all Funds, and in such amounts, that are then required under this Section 3.

Lender may, at any time, collect and hold Funds in an amount (a) sufficient to permit Lender to apply the Funds at the time specified under RESPA, and (b) not to exceed the maximum amount a lender can require under RESPA. Lender shall estimate the amount of Funds due on the basis of current data and reasonable estimates of expenditures of future Escrow Items or otherwise in accordance with Applicable Law.

The Funds shall be held in an institution whose deposits are insured by a federal agency, instrumentality, or entity (including Lender, if Lender is an institution whose deposits are so insured) or in any Federal Home Loan Bank. Lender shall apply the Funds to pay the Escrow Items no later than the time specified under RESPA. Lender shall not charge Borrower for holding and applying the Funds, annually analyzing the escrow account, or verifying the Escrow Items, unless Lender pays Borrower interest on the Funds and Applicable Law permits Lender to make such a charge. Unless an agreement is made in writing or Applicable Law requires interest to be paid on the Funds, Lender shall not be required to pay Borrower any interest or earnings on the Funds. Borrower and Lender can agree in writing, however, that interest shall be paid on the

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Funds. Lender shall give to Borrower, without charge, an annual accounting of the Funds as required by RESPA.

If there is a surplus of Funds held in escrow, as defined under RESPA, Lender shall account to Borrower for the excess funds in accordance with RESPA. If there is a shortage of Funds held in escrow, as defined under RESPA, Lender shall notify Borrower as required by RESPA, and Borrower shall pay to Lender the amount necessary to make up the shortage in accordance with RESPA, but in no more than 12 monthly payments. If there is a deficiency of Funds held in escrow, as defined under RESPA, Lender shall notify Borrower as required by RESPA, and Borrower shall pay to Lender the amount necessary to make up the deficiency in accordance with RESPA, but in no more than 12 monthly payments.

Upon payment in full of all sums secured by this Security Instrument, Lender shall promptly refund to Borrower any Funds held by Lender.

4. **Charges; Liens.** Borrower shall pay all taxes, assessments, charges, fines, and impositions attributable to the Property which can attain priority over this Security Instrument, leasehold payments or ground rents on the Property, if any, and Community Association Dues, Fees, and Assessments, if any. To the extent that these items are Escrow Items, Borrower shall pay them in the manner provided in Section 3.

Borrower shall promptly discharge any lien which has priority over this Security Instrument unless Borrower: (a) agrees in writing to the payment of the obligation secured by the lien in a manner acceptable to Lender, but only so long as Borrower is performing such agreement; (b) contests the lien in good faith by, or defends against enforcement of the lien in, legal proceedings which in Lender's opinion operate to prevent the enforcement of the lien while those proceedings are pending, but only until such proceedings are concluded; or (c) secures from the holder of the lien an agreement satisfactory to Lender subordinating the lien to this Security Instrument. If Lender determines that any part of the Property is subject to a lien which can attain priority over this Security Instrument, Lender may give Borrower a notice identifying the lien. Within 10 days of the date on which that notice is given, Borrower shall satisfy the lien or take one or more of the actions set forth above in this Section 4.

Lender may require Borrower to pay a one-time charge for a real estate tax verification and/or reporting service used by Lender in connection with this Loan.

5. **Property Insurance.** Borrower shall keep the improvements now existing or hereafter erected on the Property insured against loss by fire, hazards included within the term "extended coverage," and any other hazards including, but not limited to, earthquakes and floods, for which Lender requires insurance. This insurance shall be maintained in the amount (including deductible levels) and for the periods that Lender requires. What Lender requires pursuant to the preceding sentences can change during the term of the Loan. The insurance carrier providing the insurance shall be chosen by Borrower subject to Lender's right to disapprove Borrower's choice, which right shall not be exercised unreasonably. Lender may require Borrower to pay, in connection with this Loan, either: (a) a one-time charge for flood zone determination, certification and tracking services; or (b) a one-time charge for flood zone determination and certification services and subsequent charges each time re-mappings or similar changes occur which reasonably might affect such determination or certification. Borrower shall also be responsible for the payment of any fees imposed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in connection with the review of any flood zone determination resulting from an objection by Borrower.

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If Borrower fails to maintain any of the coverages described above, Lender may obtain insurance coverage, at Lender's option and Borrower's expense. Lender is under no obligation to purchase any particular type or amount of coverage. Therefore, such coverage shall cover Lender, but might or might not protect Borrower, Borrower's equity in the Property, or the contents of the Property, against any risk, hazard or liability and might provide greater or lesser coverage than was previously in effect. Borrower acknowledges that the cost of the insurance coverage so obtained might significantly exceed the cost of insurance that Borrower could have obtained. Any amounts disbursed by Lender under this Section 5 shall become additional debt of Borrower secured by this Security Instrument. These amounts shall bear interest at the Note rate from the date of disbursement and shall be payable, with such interest, upon notice from Lender to Borrower requesting payment.

All insurance policies required by Lender and renewals of such policies shall be subject to Lender's right to disapprove such policies, shall include a standard mortgage clause, and shall name Lender as mortgagee and/or as an additional loss payee. Lender shall have the right to hold the policies and renewal certificates. If Lender requires, Borrower shall promptly give to Lender all receipts of paid premiums and renewal notices. If Borrower obtains any form of insurance coverage, not otherwise required by Lender, for damage to, or destruction of, the Property, such policy shall include a standard mortgage clause and shall name Lender as mortgagee and/or as an additional loss payee.

In the event of loss, Borrower shall give prompt notice to the insurance carrier and Lender. Lender may make proof of loss if not made promptly by Borrower. Unless Lender and Borrower otherwise agree in writing, any insurance proceeds, whether or not the underlying insurance was required by Lender, shall be applied to restoration or repair of the Property, if the restoration or repair is economically feasible and Lender's security is not lessened. During such repair and restoration period, Lender shall have the right to hold such insurance proceeds until Lender has had an opportunity to inspect such Property to ensure the work has been completed to Lender's satisfaction, provided that such inspection shall be undertaken promptly. Lender may disburse proceeds for the repairs and restoration in a single payment or in a series of progress payments as the work is completed. Unless an agreement is made in writing or Applicable Law requires interest to be paid on such insurance proceeds, Lender shall not be required to pay Borrower any interest or earnings on such proceeds. Fees for public adjusters, or other third parties, retained by Borrower shall not be paid out of the insurance proceeds and shall be the sole obligation of Borrower. If the restoration or repair is not economically feasible or Lender's security would be lessened, the insurance proceeds shall be applied to the debts secured by this Security Instrument, whether or not then due, with the excess, if any, paid to Borrower. Such insurance proceeds shall be applied in the order provided for in Section 2.

If Borrower abandons the Property, Lender may file, negotiate and settle any available insurance claim and related matters. If Borrower does not respond within 30 days to a notice from Lender that the insurance carrier has offered to settle a claim, then Lender may negotiate and settle the claim. The 30-day period will begin when the notice is given. In either event, or if Lender acquires the Property under Section 22 or otherwise, Borrower hereby assigns to Lender (a) Borrower's rights to any insurance proceeds in an amount not to exceed the amounts unpaid under the Note or this Security Instrument, and (b) any other of Borrower's rights (other than the right to any refund of unearned premiums paid by Borrower) under all insurance policies covering the Property, insofar as such rights are applicable to the coverage of the Property. Lender may use the insurance proceeds either to repair or restore the Property or to pay amounts unpaid under the Note or this Security Instrument, whether or not then due.

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6. **Occupancy.** Borrower shall occupy, establish, and use the Property as Borrower's principal residence within 60 days after the execution of this Security Instrument and shall continue to occupy the Property as Borrower's principal residence for at least one year after the date of occupancy, unless Lender otherwise agrees in writing, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, or unless extenuating circumstances exist which are beyond Borrower's control.

7. **Preservation, Maintenance and Protection of the Property; Inspections.** Borrower shall not destroy, damage or impair the Property, allow the Property to deteriorate or commit waste on the Property. Whether or not Borrower is residing in the Property, Borrower shall maintain the Property in order to prevent the Property from deteriorating or decreasing in value due to its condition. Unless it is determined pursuant to Section 5 that repair or restoration is not economically feasible, Borrower shall promptly repair the Property if damaged to avoid further deterioration or damage. If insurance or condemnation proceeds are paid in connection with damage to, or the taking of, the Property, Borrower shall be responsible for repairing or restoring the Property only if Lender has released proceeds for such purposes. Lender may disburse proceeds for the repairs and restoration in a single payment or in a series of progress payments as the work is completed. If the insurance or condemnation proceeds are not sufficient to repair or restore the Property, Borrower is not relieved of Borrower's obligation for the completion of such repair or restoration.

Lender or its agent may make reasonable entries upon and inspections of the Property. If it has reasonable cause, Lender may inspect the interior of the improvements on the Property. Lender shall give Borrower notice at the time of or prior to such an interior inspection specifying such reasonable cause.

8. **Borrower's Loan Application.** Borrower shall be in default if, during the Loan application process, Borrower or any persons or entities acting at the direction of Borrower or with Borrower's knowledge or consent gave materially false, misleading, or inaccurate information or statements to Lender (or failed to provide Lender with material information) in connection with the Loan. Material representations include, but are not limited to, representations concerning Borrower's occupancy of the Property as Borrower's principal residence.

9. **Protection of Lender's Interest in the Property and Rights Under this Security Instrument.** If (a) Borrower fails to perform the covenants and agreements contained in this Security Instrument, (b) there is a legal proceeding that might significantly affect Lender's interest in the Property and/or rights under this Security Instrument (such as a proceeding in bankruptcy, probate, for condemnation or forfeiture, for enforcement of a lien which may attain priority over this Security Instrument or to enforce laws or regulations), or (c) Borrower has abandoned the Property, then Lender may do and pay for whatever is reasonable or appropriate to protect Lender's interest in the Property and rights under this Security Instrument, including protecting and/or assessing the value of the Property, and securing and/or repairing the Property. Lender's actions can include, but are not limited to: (a) paying any sums secured by a lien which has priority over this Security Instrument; (b) appearing in court; and (c) paying reasonable attorneys' fees to protect its interest in the Property and/or rights under this Security Instrument, including its secured position in a bankruptcy proceeding. Securing the Property includes, but is not limited to, caulking the Property to make repairs, change locks, replace or board up doors and windows, drain water from pipes, eliminate building or other code violations or dangerous conditions, and have utilities turned on or off. Although Lender may take action under this Section 9, Lender does not have to do so and is not under any duty or obligation to do so. It is agreed that Lender incurs no liability for not taking any or all actions authorized under this Section 9.

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Any amounts disbursed by Lender under this Section 9 shall become additional debt of Borrower secured by this Security Instrument. These amounts shall bear interest at the Note rate from the date of disbursement and shall be payable, with such interest, upon notice from Lender to Borrower requesting payment.

If this Security Instrument is on a leasehold, Borrower shall comply with all the provisions of the lease. If Borrower acquires fee title to the Property, the leasehold and the fee title shall not merge unless Lender agrees to the merger in writing.

**10. Mortgage Insurance.** If Lender required Mortgage Insurance as a condition of making the Loan, Borrower shall pay the premiums required to maintain the Mortgage Insurance in effect. If, for any reason, the Mortgage Insurance coverage required by Lender ceases to be available from the mortgage insurer that previously provided such insurance and Borrower was required to make separately designated payments toward the premiums for Mortgage Insurance, Borrower shall pay the premiums required to obtain coverage substantially equivalent to the Mortgage Insurance previously in effect, at a cost substantially equivalent to the cost to Borrower of the Mortgage Insurance previously in effect, from an alternate mortgage insurer selected by Lender. If substantially equivalent Mortgage Insurance coverage is not available, Borrower shall continue to pay to Lender the amount of the separately designated payments that were due when the insurance coverage ceased to be in effect. Lender will accept, use and retain these payments as a non-refundable loss reserve in lieu of Mortgage Insurance. Such loss reserve shall be non-refundable, notwithstanding the fact that the Loan is ultimately paid in full, and Lender shall not be required to pay Borrower any interest or earnings on such loss reserve. Lender can no longer require loss reserve payments if Mortgage Insurance coverage (in the amount and for the period that Lender requires) provided by an insurer selected by Lender again becomes available, is obtained, and Lender requires separately designated payments toward the premiums for Mortgage Insurance. If Lender required Mortgage Insurance as a condition of making the Loan and Borrower was required to make separately designated payments toward the premiums for Mortgage Insurance, Borrower shall pay the premiums required to maintain Mortgage Insurance in effect, or to provide a non-refundable loss reserve, until Lender's requirement for Mortgage Insurance ends in accordance with any written agreement between Borrower and Lender providing for such termination or until termination is required by Applicable Law. Nothing in this Section 10 affects Borrower's obligation to pay interest at the rate provided in the Note.

Mortgage Insurance reimburses Lender (or any entity that purchases the Note) for certain losses it may incur if Borrower does not repay the Loan as agreed. Borrower is not a party to the Mortgage Insurance.

Mortgage insurers evaluate their total risk on all such insurance in force from time to time, and may enter into agreements with other parties that share or modify their risk, or reduce losses. These agreements are on terms and conditions that are satisfactory to the mortgage insurer and the other party (or parties) to these agreements. These agreements may require the mortgage insurer to make payments using any source of funds that the mortgage insurer may have available (which may include funds obtained from Mortgage Insurance premiums).

As a result of these agreements, Lender, any purchaser of the Note, another insurer, any reinsurer, any other entity, or any affiliate of any of the foregoing, may receive (directly or indirectly) amounts that derive from (or might be characterized as) a portion of Borrower's payments for Mortgage Insurance, in exchange for sharing or modifying the mortgage insurer's risk, or reducing losses. If such agreement provides that an affiliate of Lender takes a share of the insurer's risk in exchange for a share of the premiums paid to the insurer, the arrangement is often termed "captive reinsurance." Further:

(a) Any such agreements will not affect the amounts that Borrower has agreed to pay for Mortgage Insurance, or any other terms of the Loan. Such agreements will not increase the amount Borrower will owe for Mortgage Insurance, and they will not entitle Borrower to any refund.

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Initials

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(b) Any such agreements will not affect the rights Borrower has - if any - with respect to the Mortgage Insurance under the Homeowners Protection Act of 1998 or any other law. These rights may include the right to receive certain disclosures, to request and obtain cancellation of the Mortgage Insurance, to have the Mortgage Insurance terminated automatically, and/or to receive a refund of any Mortgage Insurance premiums that were unearned at the time of such cancellation or termination.

11. Assignment of Miscellaneous Proceeds; Forfeiture. All Miscellaneous Proceeds are hereby assigned to and shall be paid to Lender.

If the Property is damaged, such Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied to restoration or repair of the Property, if the restoration or repair is economically feasible and Lender's security is not lessened. During such repair and restoration period, Lender shall have the right to hold such Miscellaneous Proceeds until Lender has had an opportunity to inspect such Property to ensure the work has been completed to Lender's satisfaction, provided that such inspection shall be undertaken promptly. Lender may pay for the repairs and restoration in a single disbursement or in a series of progress payments as the work is completed. Unless an agreement is made in writing or Applicable Law requires interest to be paid on such Miscellaneous Proceeds, Lender shall not be required to pay Borrower any interest or earnings on such Miscellaneous Proceeds. If the restoration or repair is not economically feasible or Lender's security would be lessened, the Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied to the sums secured by this Security Instrument, whether or not then due, with the excess, if any, paid to Borrower. Such Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied in the order provided for in Section 2.

In the event of a total taking, destruction, or loss in value of the Property, the Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied to the sums secured by this Security Instrument, whether or not then due, with the excess, if any, paid to Borrower.

In the event of a partial taking, destruction, or loss in value of the Property in which the fair market value of the Property immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value is equal to or greater than the amount of the sums secured by this Security Instrument immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value, unless Borrower and Lender otherwise agree in writing, the sums secured by this Security Instrument shall be reduced by the amount of the Miscellaneous Proceeds multiplied by the following fraction: (a) the total amount of the sums secured immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value divided by (b) the fair market value of the Property immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value. Any balance shall be paid to Borrower.

In the event of a partial taking, destruction, or loss in value of the Property in which the fair market value of the Property immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value is less than the amount of the sums secured immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value, unless Borrower and Lender otherwise agree in writing, the Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied to the sums secured by this Security Instrument whether or not the sums are then due.

If the Property is abandoned by Borrower, or if, after notice by Lender to Borrower that the Opposing Party (as defined in the next sentence) offers to make an award to settle a claim for damages, Borrower fails to respond to Lender within 30 days after the date the notice is given, Lender is authorized to collect and apply the Miscellaneous Proceeds either to restoration or repair of the Property or to the sums secured by this Security Instrument, whether or not then due. "Opposing Party" means the third party that owes Borrower Miscellaneous Proceeds or the party against whom Borrower has a right of action in regard to Miscellaneous Proceeds.

Borrower shall be in default if any action or proceeding, whether civil or criminal, is begun that, in Lender's judgment, could result in forfeiture of the Property or other material impairment of Lender's interest in the Property or rights under this Security Instrument. Borrower can cure such a default and, if acceleration has occurred, reinstate as provided in Section 19, by causing the action or proceeding to be dismissed with a ruling that, in Lender's judgment, precludes forfeiture of the Property or other material impairment of

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Lender's interest in the Property or rights under this Security Instrument. The proceeds of any award or claim for damages that are attributable to the impairment of Lender's interest in the Property are hereby assigned and shall be paid to Lender.

All Miscellaneous Proceeds that are not applied to restoration or repair of the Property shall be applied in the order provided for in Section 2.

11. **Borrower Not Released; Forbearance By Lender Not a Waiver.** Extension of the time for payment or modification of amortization of the sums secured by this Security Instrument granted by Lender to Borrower or any Successor in Interest of Borrower shall not operate to release the liability of Borrower or any Successors in Interest of Borrower. Lender shall not be required to commence proceedings against any Successor in Interest of Borrower or to refuse to extend time for payment or otherwise modify amortization of the sums secured by this Security Instrument by reason of any demand made by the original Borrower or any Successors in Interest of Borrower. Any forbearance by Lender in exercising any right or remedy including, without limitation, Lender's acceptance of payments from third persons, entities or Successors in Interest of Borrower or in amounts less than the amount then due, shall not be a waiver of or preclude the exercise of any right or remedy.

13. **Joint and Several Liability; Co-signers; Successors and Assigns Bound.** Borrower covenants and agrees that Borrower's obligations and liability shall be joint and several. However, any Borrower who co-signs this Security Instrument but does not execute the Note (a "co-signer"): (a) is co-signing this Security Instrument only to mortgage, grant and convey the co-signer's interest in the Property under the terms of this Security Instrument; (b) is not personally obligated to pay the sums secured by this Security Instrument; and (c) agrees that Lender and any other Borrower can agree to extend, modify, forbear or make any accommodations with regard to the terms of this Security Instrument or the Note without the co-signer's consent.

Subject to the provisions of Section 18, any Successor in Interest of Borrower who assumes Borrower's obligations under this Security Instrument in writing, and is approved by Lender, shall obtain all of Borrower's rights and benefits under this Security Instrument. Borrower shall not be released from Borrower's obligations and liability under this Security Instrument unless Lender agrees to such release in writing. The covenants and agreements of this Security Instrument shall bind (except as provided in Section 20) and benefit the successors and assigns of Lender.

14. **Loan Charges.** Lender may charge Borrower fees for services performed in connection with Borrower's default, for the purpose of protecting Lender's interest in the Property and rights under this Security Instrument, including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees, property inspection and valuation fees. In regard to any other fees, the absence of express authority in this Security Instrument to charge a specific fee to Borrower shall not be construed as a prohibition on the charging of such fee. Lender may not charge fees that are expressly prohibited by this Security Instrument or by Applicable Law.

If the Loan is subject to a law which sets maximum loan charges, and that law is finally interpreted so that the interest or other loan charges collected or to be collected in connection with the Loan exceed the permitted limits, then: (a) any such loan charge shall be reduced by the amount necessary to reduce the charge to the permitted limit; and (b) any sums already collected from Borrower which exceeded permitted limits will be refunded to Borrower. Lender may choose to make this refund by reducing the principal owed under the Note or by making a direct payment to Borrower. If a refund reduces principal, the reduction will be treated as a partial prepayment without any prepayment charge (whether or not a prepayment charge is provided for under the Note). Borrower's acceptance of any such refund made by direct payment to Borrower will constitute a waiver of any right of action Borrower might have arising out of such overcharge.

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15. **Notices.** All notices given by Borrower or Lender in connection with this Security Instrument must be in writing. Any notice to Borrower in connection with this Security Instrument shall be deemed to have been given to Borrower when mailed by first class mail or when actually delivered to Borrower's notice address if sent by other means. Notice to any one Borrower shall constitute notice to all Borrowers unless Applicable Law expressly requires otherwise. The notice address shall be the Property Address unless Borrower has designated a substitute notice address by notice to Lender. Borrower shall promptly notify Lender of Borrower's change of address. If Lender specifies a procedure for reporting Borrower's change of address, then Borrower shall only report a change of address through that specified procedure. There may be only one designated notice address under this Security Instrument at any one time. Any notice to Lender shall be given by delivering it or by mailing it by first class mail to Lender's address stated herein unless Lender has designated another address by notice to Borrower. Any notice in connection with this Security Instrument shall not be deemed to have been given to Lender until actually received by Lender. If any notice required by this Security Instrument is also required under Applicable Law, the Applicable Law requirement will satisfy the corresponding requirement under this Security Instrument.

16. **Governing Law; Severability; Rules of Construction.** This Security Instrument shall be governed by federal law and the law of the jurisdiction in which the Property is located. All rights and obligations contained in this Security Instrument are subject to any requirements and limitations of Applicable Law. Applicable Law might explicitly or implicitly allow the parties to agree by contract or it might be silent, but such silence shall not be construed as a prohibition against agreement by contract. In the event that any provision or clause of this Security Instrument or the Note conflicts with Applicable Law, such conflict shall not affect other provisions of this Security Instrument or the Note which can be given effect without the conflicting provision.

As used in this Security Instrument: (a) words of the masculine gender shall mean and include corresponding neuter words or words of the feminine gender; (b) words in the singular shall mean and include the plural and vice versa; and (c) the word "may" gives sole discretion without any obligation to take any action.

17. **Borrower's Copy.** Borrower shall be given one copy of the Note and of this Security Instrument.

18. **Transfer of the Property or a Beneficial Interest in Borrower.** As used in this Section 18, "Interest in the Property" means any legal or beneficial interest in the Property, including, but not limited to, those beneficial interests transferred in a bond for deed, contract for deed, installment sales contract or escrow agreement, the intent of which is the transfer of title by Borrower at a future date to a purchaser.

If all or any part of the Property or any Interest in the Property is sold or transferred (or if Borrower is not a natural person and a beneficial interest in Borrower is sold or transferred) without Lender's prior written consent, Lender may require immediate payment in full of all sums secured by this Security Instrument. However, this option shall not be exercised by Lender if such exercise is prohibited by Applicable Law.

If Lender exercises this option, Lender shall give Borrower notice of acceleration. The notice shall provide a period of not less than 30 days from the date the notice is given in accordance with Section 15 within which Borrower must pay all sums secured by this Security Instrument. If Borrower fails to pay these sums prior to the expiration of this period, Lender may invoke any remedies permitted by this Security Instrument without further notice or demand on Borrower.

19. **Borrower's Right to Reinstate After Acceleration.** If Borrower meets certain conditions, Borrower shall have the right to have enforcement of this Security Instrument discontinued at any time prior to the earliest of: (a) five days before sale of the Property pursuant to any power of sale contained in this Security Instrument; (b) such other period as Applicable Law might specify for the termination of Borrower's right to reinstate; or (c) entry of a judgment enforcing this Security Instrument. Those conditions are that Borrower: (a) pays Lender all sums which then would be due under this Security Instrument and the Note as if no acceleration had occurred; (b) cures any default of any other covenants or agreements; (c) pays all

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